

TODAY'S METAL PRICES

NEW YORK—Copper strong, electrolytic, spot 21 3/4c; futures 22 1/2c; iron and lead steady, unchanged.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity: Tonight and Friday generally fair; cooler Friday, and in north portion tonight.

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Senators Confer With President; Bitterest Opponents Are to Be Invited to the White House

WILSON BEGINS TALKS

Series of Conferences With Republican Senators Opened.

McCUMBER HEARD

Wide Range Covered in Conversation With the President.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson today began conferences with Republican senators for discussion of the peace treaty and the league of nations covenant. His first caller was Senator McCumber of North Dakota, a supporter of the treaty and the covenant.

Three other senators, Jones of Washington, Colt of Rhode Island, and Nelson of Minnesota, had been invited to call at the White House during the day, but Senator Jones was out of the city. The president expected to see Senators Colt and Nelson this afternoon.

Invitations to several more Republican senators to call at the White House tomorrow had been sent by the president, it was announced. Their names were not disclosed, but it was understood that there were five on the list.

It was intimated that the president planned to invite all of the Republican senators to the White House, devoting four or five hours each day to conferences with them. Senators Borah, Idaho, and Johnson, California, two of the bitterest opponents of the league of nations, were expected to be on the list, but there was some doubt in administration circles whether they would accept.

"Our conversation covered a wide range," said Senator McCumber, "and if the president wants to say what we talked about that it all right. But as far as I am concerned, I consider that our conversation was confidential and I do not feel at liberty to disclose what happened."

Senator McCumber added that his position in regard to the league of nations "had been made as clear as the English language could make it" and that his position now was the same as it always had been.

Senators invited to the White House tomorrow to discuss the treaty included McNary, Oregon, who is understood to favor the league of nations, and Kellogg, Minnesota, and Capper, Kansas, who have not announced any definite stand on the league proposal.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Three channels were outlined for senate consideration today of the peace treaty. President Wilson begins a series of conferences with Republican senators. The senate re-opens debate on treaty subjects. The foreign relations committee resumes preliminary reading of the document.

President Wilson's conferences, however, surpassed all in interest. Senate debate on the treaty was expected to center about the Shantung provision with Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois, the principal speaker. Discussion of the subject was considered likely to cause Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, to call his resolution asking the president to transmit a letter said to have been written by three members of the American peace delegation—Secretary Lansing, General Bliss and Henry White—protesting against even temporary Japanese sovereignty over the Shantung peninsula.

Senator Colt, Republican, Rhode Island, who has not made known his position on the league of nations, planned to speak during the day and his address was awaited with interest by both factions in the ratification contest.

Republican leaders opposing the treaty in its present form did not hesitate to predict the White House talks would fail to lessen the opposition to unreserved ratifications. Democratic senators supporting the president,

COMMANDS ON RHINE



GEN. HENRY T. ALLEN—Major General Allen has been placed in command of the American troops along the Rhine, succeeding Major General E. T. MacLachlin, who has been in command since the departure of Lieut. General Hunter T. Liggett.

however, declared his course undoubtedly meant that he had convincing arguments to offer.

Those in the president's confidence indicated the burden of his appeal to the Republican senators would concern the league of nations and the Shantung settlements, the two provisions also have aroused greatest criticism in the senate. It was predicted that he would tell his callers the complete details of the negotiations on these points and on any others that might be brought into question.

BORAH RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Without a record vote or debate, the senate today adopted the resolution by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, asking the president to send to the senate "if not incompatible with the public interest," a copy of a protest said to have been made by some members of the American peace commission against the Shantung provision in the peace treaty.

MURDERER TEARS BLANKETS AND PLANS SUICIDE

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 17.—Edward O'Brien, the youth held here for extradition to New York where he was indicted yesterday for the murder of Gardner C. Hull, a Manhattan stationer, was discovered shortly before midnight tearing his blankets and apparently trying to hang himself in the cell.

Guards entered O'Brien's cell and everything by which he could harm himself was taken away. O'Brien has broken down, jail officials say, and rapidly is losing the bravado which characterized him when he made his confessions of the crime and told tales designed to stamp him as a "bad man." He recounted last night his declaration that he killed the Manhattan stationer.

Round of Pleasure For Convalescent Men From Hospitals

NEW YORK, July 17.—Sergeant John B. White, of the 28th infantry, 1st division, who was wounded sixty-three times, today commanded a detachment of 182 convalescent soldiers from six army hospitals near New York on a campaign of pleasure that began with luncheon at the Yale club. Following the luncheon the men were to be guests of the New York National League Baseball club at the Polo grounds.

After the game the social department of the New York war camp community service will entertain the company at dinner at Pershing house in Gramercy square.

SARIKE BEING CURBED.

COPENHAGEN, July 17.—The strike of agricultural laborers in the Franzburg district of Pomerania is being put down vigorously by German troops, according to a dispatch from Griefswald. The soldiers are forcing the laborers to return to work.

SEN. COLT UPHOLDS LEAGUE

Announces Support of Principles Embodied in Covenant.

PEOPLE IN FAVOR

Would Be Dishonorable to Withdraw in Critical Hour.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Announcing his support of the principles embodied in the league of nations covenant, but withholding judgment regarding certain reservations, Senator Colt, Republican, Rhode Island, told the senate today that "the nation must at least see the great undertaking upon which we have embarked, in entering the war, through to the end, which can be done by our becoming a member of the league."

The Rhode Island senator declared himself unable to agree with the objections that the league would create a super-state or subvert the American constitution. He said, however, that the Monroe doctrine must be clearly safeguarded and domestic questions left for national action.

Association of Free Nations. "The league of nations in its essence is simply an association of free nations," he said. "The principle of international co-operation as the means by which international peace can be made secure has never been tried before. All other means of preventing war have failed. Not to try this experiment would leave the world in the same condition of international anarchy as it was before the war. There is no antagonism between true nationalism and an internationalism which would subject the reign of law to the reign of force."

"If we believe that it would be dishonorable to withdraw from Europe at this time, to desert France, England and Italy in this critical hour when the whole world is in a turmoil, then the United States should certainly remain in the league during this world settlement and until peace and order are restored. To my mind we must at least see the great undertaking, upon which we embarked in entering the war, through to the end, and as a part of this undertaking, we must help establish a new world order by the enforcement of the terms of peace which can only be done by our becoming a member of the league of nations."

People Are Convinced. "I believe the great mass of the American people are convinced that something must be done to prevent future wars. They want something done. They do not want to leave the world in its old condition, and they favor the league of nations, based upon international co-operation as the best solution of the problem. I am in favor of the principles embodied in the league of nations. This does not mean that I have reached a decision in the precise form in which it is now presented."

League and Treaty Inseparable. "There has been much controversy over the question whether the league should not be separated from the peace treaty. I have always believed the league to be inseparable from the treaty because the treaty cannot be enforced except through the league. The peace treaty leaves the world on fire. With national aspirations unsatisfied, territorial limits undefined, racial conflicts impending, and with incipient wars already started. If it is unthinkable for us to desert England, France and Italy when the world is in chaos, we must become a member of the league as providing the only machinery for the restoration of peace and order."

The provisions of the league with respect to arbitration or investigation and report have been criticized as not strong enough, but they clearly will tend to prevent war. As to the general objection that the league creates a super-state and hence is destructive of our independence and sovereignty, I am unable to see the force of the arguments in support of this proposition. A super-state cannot be formed when every material power that is exercised by the league requires the unanimous consent of the executive council or of the delegates. "Nor am I impressed with the constitutional objections. The treaty-making power under the constitution is of the broadest character and it includes everything that is properly covered by the term treaty and is not in conflict with some express provision of the constitution."

FLOOD OF BUSINESS

NEW YORK, July 17.—The resumption of trade relations and restoration of the mail service to that country has resulted in a flood of business to steamship companies connecting with Germany via Scandinavian countries and Holland.

The New York postoffice reports heavy mail receipts for Germany.

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Monroe Doctrine Should Be Safe. "I believe the popular sentiment is universalism, and I certainly share it, that the Monroe doctrine should be clearly safeguarded. I also believe that domestic questions, like immigration, which in some of their aspects may be international should be properly safeguarded. The storm center of these reservations seems to be Article 10. As to the retention of this article much may be said on this side. It may be argued that the United States ought not to bind itself for all time to guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of the members of the league against external aggression and yet that argument might not apply with the same force to protect the territorial settlements made by the peace conference until this new world order is fully established and the present peace of the world made secure. There is a wide distinction between a temporary and a permanent reservation of article 10. Upon the question of reservations I reserve my judgment for a full discussion and consideration."

League Article Indefinite

SEATTLE, Wash., July 17.—The proposal in the league of nations covenant for withdrawal from the league "is indefinite," United States Senator Wesley L. Jones, Republican, Washington, declared in an address here today before the Young Men's Republican club, giving his first statement of his position on the league covenant. There should be a reservation, he added, making it impossible to hold any nation as a league member after two years if that nation is unwilling to remain, and providing that it can be held to the discharge of its international obligations "in the ordinary way after withdrawal."

Senator Jones said the president should make public his view of the covenant's declaration regarding the Monroe doctrine. "Until he does so," he declared, "it is only reasonable to insist upon declaring to the world in a proper way exactly how we understand it."

The senator suggested that American representatives on the league council should be chosen by popular election with the requirement that before they consented to a proposition involving war they should submit it to a decision of congress.

NATIONAL GUARD TO BE PROMPTLY RE-ORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Immediate organization of the national guard in the states and territorial possessions of the United States in accord with plans approved by the war department was looked for today by army officials here. The guard is to be formed on a basis of sixteen divisions with a maximum expansion of about 440,000 men, but federal funds available will permit of only 106,000 men for the present.

As soon as the units allotted to each state are formed and inspected, federal aid will be made available. It is expected that all the units authorized, including 47 regiments and eighteen battalions of infantry, six regiments, seventeen squadrons, and nineteen troops of cavalry, and ten regiments, twenty battalions and seven batteries of field artillery will be organized speedily on a skeleton basis, which will provide 65 men per company of infantry.

Guard units already have been organized in several states and it was announced today at the war department that federal recognition had been extended to some of these, including six companies of infantry in California.

Among the state assignments are the following: Arizona—One squadron cavalry; one battalion field artillery. California—Eight companies coast artillery, one regiment infantry, one battalion field artillery, one battalion

VALERA SENDS A MESSAGE

America Characterized as Moral Leader of World.

PEOPLE LOOK TO U. S.

American Public Opinion Will Be Great Aid to Ireland.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Eamon de Valera, provisional president of the "Irish republic," speeding today on a special train to San Francisco where he will be the central figure during the remaining sessions of the national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, telegraphed to the San Francisco Bulletin a message in which he characterized the United States as moral leader of the world.

"People of every country look to the United States of America as their natural leader in the cause of human liberty," de Valera said. "Your own conception of liberty and your consistent traditions of liberty at home, as well as your international policy abroad, have won for you the moral leadership of the world. The cause with which American public opinion aligns itself today as being just, the whole world will accept and support tomorrow. The clear evidences of the sincerity with which Americans support the cause of democratic government in Ireland is to me the greatest surety that government by the consent of the governed will obtain in Ireland and that our people will no longer be compelled by military force to live under a sovereignty which they do not desire and never have desired."

An excursion headed by national officers of the Hibernians was organized in San Francisco to greet de Valera at Sacramento today and escort him to San Francisco, but no formal appearance until tomorrow had been planned for him here.

HOUSE PLANS PROBE

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Without a dissenting vote the house rules committee today decided to recommend that an investigation of the expenses and operations of the shipping board and emergency fleet corporation be ordered by the house. Early action in the house was planned.

engineers, one signal company (radio), one field hospital company, one ambulance company, two troops cavalry. Colorado—One regiment infantry, one troop cavalry, one battalion field artillery, one company engineers, one signal company (outpost), one engineer train, one ambulance company. Idaho—One battalion infantry, one machine gun company, one company engineers.

Kansas—One regiment infantry, one squadron cavalry, one battalion field artillery, one signal company (outpost), one engineer train, one field hospital, one ambulance company. Montana—Two battalions infantry. Nebraska—One regiment infantry, one signal company (radio), one field hospital company. Nevada—One squadron cavalry. New Mexico—One squadron cavalry, one machine gun troop, one battalion field artillery.

North Dakota—One regiment infantry, one field hospital company. Oregon—Four companies coast artillery, one regiment infantry, one battery field artillery, one company engineers, one ambulance company, one troop cavalry.

South Dakota—One regiment infantry, one ambulance company. Utah—One battalion field artillery, one hospital company, one squadron cavalry.

Washington—Four companies coast artillery, one regiment infantry, one battery field artillery, one signal company (wire), field hospital company, one machine gun troop. Wyoming—One squadron cavalry, one battalion field artillery.

SHERMAN ASSAILS TREATY

Shantung Treaty Superlative Treachery of Modern Times.

JAPAN COVETOUS

Would Soon Become as Autocratic as German Overlords.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Urging the senate to refuse compliance of the Shantung provision in the peace treaty, Senator Sherman, Illinois, declared today that the section giving Japan control of Shantung peninsula, "so talents and poisons the professed altruism with which the league of nations was heralded as to crown it the superlative treachery in the history of modern times."

The provision, asserted the speaker, would add Japan in becoming "the savior of the world," and strengthen her for the day when she might try, like Germany, for world empire. In such an eventuality, he continued, and with British and Japanese interests in the Orient identical, the United States might well look to the safety of the Philippines.

Japan Covets Chinese Territory. "Why China should be exploited," he said, "her territory absorbed in the guise of lease holds, her port cities dominated by alien powers, her mining and railway rights seized by Japan, does not appear except under the rule of covetous eyes coupled with military force."

It is material to notice under the Japanese constitution the emperor has the supreme command of the army and navy, declares war, makes peace and concludes treaties. The Kaiser could do no more in the days he menaced Europe and the world. It is as plain as the noon day sun that the government is autocratic and that it will add Chinese province upon province, concession upon concession, until an Asiatic Kaiser will dominate the affairs of Asia and the Pacific ocean.

Germany's Notorious Acts.

"In 1897 Germany, professing to be exasperated by the murder of two exiled German missionaries by ignorant fanatics in Shantung, sent Germany's warships to the bay, bombarded the ports, landed troops and occupied the territory. In settlement she compelled the Chinese government to sign a 99-year lease with concessions for railway building and mining. A mere lease of property by one government to another does not divest the lesser government of sovereignty over the territory so leased. Japan entered the war for the express purpose of driving the Germans out of the leased territory. The expulsion of Germany gave Japan no sovereign rights there which she has since assumed."

The Japanese occupation, the speaker intimated on the helpless inhabitants, the seizure of property and the resulting looting irresistibly turn one's thoughts to the German conduct in Belgium. We denounce one in unmeasured terms. We are asked to approve the other and declare it justified in a holy cause.

Japan Fails to Keep Pledge. "Japan intends, we are told, in a limited time to withdraw from Shantung and return that country to the Chinese. In every instance in which Japan has pledged herself on the continent of Asia to occupy temporarily she has made occupancy permanent."

The United States exercises sovereignty in the Philippines. Japan's expansion is seaward as well as landward. Her ambition covers the Pacific ocean as well as the Asiatic mainland. With Germany in perpetual intrigue it is no far inference that a practical partition resulting from a union of those two powers in Europe and Asia is no impossible event.

Assumes Sovereign Rights. "Japan assumes sovereign rights over Chinese territory. Mere refinement of language or specious interpretation will not remove this impending truth. Japan will not surrender

STRIKE TIES UP BOSTON

Eight Thousand Union Employees of Elevated Railway Quit.

WORKERS WALKING

War Board Fails to Settle Demand for Raise and 8-Hour Day.

BOSTON, July 17.—Car service on the street, subway and elevated lines here and in twelve adjacent cities and towns was tied up today by a strike of 8000 union employees of the Boston elevated railway system.

Thousands of workers walked from suburban homes while extra "shuttle" trains and added coaches on the regular trains on the Boston and Maine, Boston and Albany and New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads were brought into service. Commercial and industrial concerns were handicapped as hundreds of additional employees were forced to remain away from their work because of a lack of transportation.

The strike was called in protest against the delay of the war labor board in announcing an award in the wage dispute between the company and carmen.

The strikers demand an eight-hour day and a wage of 73 1/2 cents an hour.

Freight Embargo Threatened

NEW YORK, July 17.—An embargo on export freight was threatened today as the strike of firemen, oilers and seamen continued to spread. Congestion of freight on the docks has become a serious matter and an embargo on shipments for transfer to coastwise steamers was expected to be made operative at any time.

ALL POMERANIA AROUSED.

BERLIN, July 17.—(By The Associated Press)—All Pomerania is aroused over the proclamation of martial law there and the order prohibiting workmen from striking. The workmen insist that martial law be abolished, that prisoners arrested during the present strike be released and that recognition be extended to workmen's councils.

WILSON NOMINATES NEVER

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Representative Lever, Democrat of South Carolina, was nominated today by President Wilson to be a member of the farm loan board.

WILSON NAMES COLLECTOR

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson today sent to the senate the nomination as collector of customs of Thomas H. Tolley, District 47, Denver, Colo.

this advantage so gained. Article 10 and the portion of the treaty relating to Shantung are twin brothers of a common iniquity. They speak the language of a joint outrage and bear the evidence of deliberate pre-arranged conspiracy.

"Great Britain bore a large part in the war. The life blood of Great Britain is her foreign trade. We are without adequate experience in foreign trade. We are upon the threshold of that experiment. Great Britain is keenly observant of our course. She has been void of sentiment and sometimes of humanity in breaking down and destroying her rivals."

Vulnerable in Philippines. "We have denied Japan the right of immigration for her subjects. It is a wound to their pride. We are vulnerable in the Philippines. Our great friend lives beyond in the people of the Chinese republic. In our day of peril it must be remembered that the interests of Great Britain and Japan in the Orient are identical."

"We can defend ourselves. It will be a heavy price to pay, but it will be paid. We may lose the Philippines. Our greatest friend may then be the Chinese people whom today we are asked to humiliate and dismember."